HOW REPUBLICAN VOTES ARE SUPPRESSED IN FIVE STATES.

FIGURES WHICH DO NOT LIE-NO DANGER OF NEGRO DOMINATION-NEEDLESS CONSTI-TUTION TINKERING IN MISSISSIPPI

-FACTS FROM CENSUS RETURNS. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 27.-A bulletin will be issued by the Superintendent of the Census early next week showing the population of certain States by races. It will cover seventeen states and the District of Columbia in which were found in 1890 fifteen-sixteenths, or about 94 per cent, of the colored population of the United States. As the Superintendent justly remarks, these returns furnish adequate data from which to ascertain the percentage of increase of the colored population in the last decade; and his remarks in respect to that increase and the movement and distribution of the colored people will be found extremely valuable and interesting. A careful examination of the proof sheets of the forthcoming bulletin reveals other facts which are of vital interest to the people of the United States, and yet facts which it is not within the province of the Superintendent of the Census offi-

A disclosure of these facts will not be agreeable to the Republican Senators who defeated the Election bill either by open opposition or secret intrigues, or both; least of all will the facts be pleasant to certain so-called Republican Senators who attempted to justify their opposition to a fair election law for Representatives in Congress by the plea that the suppression of the colored vote in the South in all elections, Federal as well as State and municipal, is necessary in order to preserve white selfgovernment in that part of the Union. No plea could be more insincere or unsound, as every intelligent man knew at the time; but the facts of the census add a terrible emphasis and irresistible significance to the

According to the forthcoming bulletin, the total colored population of the seventeen States and Dis-trict of Columbia is 6.196,166, and of this total 3.548,-268, or more than 57 per cent, is found in the five States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Cerolina. The total white population of those States is 3,357,127, or 191,136 less than the colored

Now, Senator Hampton, of South Carolina; Senator George, of Mississippi; Senator Gibson, of Lonisiana; Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and every other leading Democrat in those States agree with Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Senator Washburn, of Minnesota; Senators Wolcott and Teller, of Colorado; Senators Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, and other so-called Republicans who opposed the enactment of a fair law to govern the election of Representatives in Congress, that in any one of the five States named the number of colored voters who vote the Democrafic State ticket, either in National or State elections, is equalled or exceeded by the number of white voters who vote the Republican ticket in such elections. Of course, if there is any real danger that white local self-government will be overthrown in any State by the massing of the colored vote for any candidate-whether or not it be shown that the whites have title to rule when they are in a minority—the election returns will or ought to exhibit the extent of that danger. If not, then the pitiful and pitiable plea of the Republican Senators and their Southern Democratic friends shrinks and shrivels until it is beneath con-

Now, to compare census returns with election returns in the five States, admitting to be true the assertions of Southern Democratic leaders in those States that substantially all the white voters vote the Democratic ticket, and all the colored voters the Pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters and all the colored voters are the Pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the Pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the white voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the white voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all the pennsylvan Market and all the colored voters are the pennsylvan Market and all voters the Republican ticket. In Alabama the white population June 1, 1890, was 830,790, and the colored population 681,431. In November, 1888, only nine teen months before the census was taken, Cleveland received 117,329 votes and Harrison 57,197, a ratio of votes to white population of 1 to 7, and of 1 to 11.0-plus in the case of the colored voters. The percentage of increase of white population during the decade was 25.46, or 2.54-plus a year, and the per-centage of increase of colored population was 13.55, or 1.35 per cent a year, being a difference of less than 2 per cent between November, 1888, and June, 1890. Now, a State election was held in Alabama in 1890, at which the total number of votes counted and returned for the Democratic candidate was about 140,000, and the for the Democratic cannot be republican candidate, 42,400, a natio of 1 to 5.8-plus of the white population, and of 1 to 16-plus of the colored population. In other words, it took nearly three times as many colored people to yield one voter as it did of white people.

In Georgia, the white population June 1, 1890, was 973,462, and the colored population was 863,716. In November, 1888, Cleveland received a few more than 100,000 votes, and the Prohibicandidate received enough to make the candidate received enough to make the 102,257, while Harrison received 40,446. The ratio of Democratic votes to white popularus 1 to 9.5-1-, and the ratio of Republican votes to colored population was 1 in 21. The percentage of increase of white population in the decade was only 5-100 of 1 per cent greater than the inof colored population, and the dif-in nineteen months therefore was too small to affect the ratio of votes to population. 1890 the total Democratic vote for Governor was 105, 365, about 5,000 more than the Cleveland vote of 1888, although the Democratic candidate for Governor had no opposition whatever. In 1890 the total Democratic vote for Congressmen was 91,163, and the total Republican vote was 15,903, giving ratios of 1 to 9.2-1 and 1 to 54.4-1-, respectively. In other words it took nearly six times as many colored persons to yield one vote as it did white persons. Not much danger of colored domination in local elections in

In Louisiana the colored population exceeds the white population, the figures being white 554,712, In 1888 Cleveland received 85,032 votes a ratio of 1 to 6.5 |-, and Harrison received 30,701 votes, a ratio of 1 to 18.3-|. In other words it took nearly three times as many colored persons to yield one vote in 1888 as it did white persons. There was no State election in 1800. The total number of votes returned for Democratic candidates for Congress was 60,247, a ratio of 1 to 12.1 of white population. The total returned for Republi-can candidates was 14.1-2, a ratio of 1 to 30.6- of colored population. Again it took three times as many colored persons to yield one vote as it did white persons. Apparently there is little danger of "negro mination" in Louisiana, despite the preponderance

of colored population. In Mississippi the colored population exceeds the white population by 208,000, the totals being white 530,703, colored 747,720. Here, if anywhere, danser of "negro domination" ought to be apparent; indeed to the white people of that state it seemed to be so imminent that they, have recently changed the State Constitution so as to deprive the negroes of the right of suffrage, as far as practicable. No general election has yet been held under this "amended" constitution. In 1888 Cleveland received 85,471 votes, being in Harrison received 30,000 votes, being in the ratio of 1 to 24.8-j- of colored pupulation. other words it took about four times as many colored persons as it did white persons to yield one vote. In 90 the total Democratic vote for Congressmen was 44.538, being in the ratio of 1 to 12.1-j- of the white population. The total Republican vote was 14,226, eing in the ratio of 1 to 52.5-|- of the colored pupulation. In other words it required more than four times as many colored persons as it did white persons to yield a single vote. Really it seems as if the trouble and expense of making a new State Constitution to circumvent and evade the Constitution and laws of the United States and avert the danger of "negro

domination" were wholly unnecessary. South Carolina is another State in which the colored population largely exceeds the white population, the totals being white 458,454, colored 692,503, 1888 Cleveland received 65,825 votes, and 13,736 were counted and returned for Har-The ratio of Democratic votes to white population was 1 to 6.9-|-, and the ratio of Republican votes to colored population was 1 to 50-In other words 100 white persons yielded about fourteen votes for Cleveland, and the same number of colored persons yielded two votes for Harrison. In 1890 there was an Independent Democratic candidate for Governor who was supported by a few white Democrats and by the Republicans. The regular Democratic candidate received 59,159 votes and the Independent received 14.828. The ratio was 1 to 7.7-|-. for the former and 1 to 46.7-1- for the latter. At the same election the total vote for Democratic Congressmen was 58,765 and for Republican candidates the total counted and re turned was 13,951. These figures give ratios of 1 to

tarned was 13,951. These figures give ratios of 1 to 7.8-]- and 1 to 48.7-]- respectively. In other words it took about six times as many colored persons as it did virte persons to yield a single vote. Not much danger of mean domination there.

In the five States mentioned the total virte persons in 1890 was 3,357,127 and the total colored population was 3,548,263. In 1886 the total vote of these States was: Democratic, 455,914; Republican, 182,176. In 1890 the total vote of the States was: Democratic, 396,-

MARCH to search, APRIL to try.

MAY to tell if you live

Not you, if during these trying and searching Spring days, you take AYER'S Sarsaparilla, the Superior Medicine. It is superior in combination and proportion, in the value of its ingredients, and as a specific for blood diseases. It sharpens the appetite, cures dyspepsia, removes eruptions, restores vitality, and drives disease out of the body. It aids the system to resist La Grippe and other epidemics. AYER'S Sarsaparilla is a health-restorer and health-maintainer. Its use makes food nourishing, work pleasant, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable. It is The Spring Medicine. It does what no other blood

medicine in existence can moves every blemish from AYER'S Sarsaparilla do. It searches out all the the skin, gives sparkle to are prompt, thorough and impurities in the system the eye and elasticity to the lasting. and expels them harmlessly step. Owing to its purity To relieve that tired feelby the natural channels. In and concentrated strength, ing and build up the syspurifying the blood, it re- the effects of using tem, take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Has Cured Others
Will Cure You, The Superior Medicine

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Has cured others, will cure you

	Presidential Election.	State or Congress Election.
State.	Ratio of Ratio of Dem. vote Rep. vot to white to color	e Dem.vote Rep.vot
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Av. five States	1 to 7 1 to 1	9 1 to 9 1 to 35

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN CHILL. TALK WITH EX-MINISTER SOTELDO-STRENGTH OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE REBEL FORCES.

Washington, March 27 (Special).-In an interview with ex-Minister Soteldo, of Venezuela, who is said to be in frequent communication with the Government officials of Chill, a reporter of "The Star" to-day obtained some information respecting the condition of affairs in that country which, if correct, indicates that the revolutionists may suffer defeat. Dr. Soteldo said

"President Balmaceda feels anxious and promises to do his best to suppress the present armed rebellion against the Government before the expiration of his constitutional term, so as not to leave to his successo any of the encumbrances of such a domestic troubleso detrimental to the welfare and prosperity of the Nation. The Government is in possession of every thing necessary to accomplish that end before the mid-

dle of next september." "Do you know what the rebel forces amount to 1" a The faction against the Government appear have had the control of the Tarapaca coast, with the ports of Pisagua and Iquique, and no foothold whatever in the adjacent territory. They have the powerful tronclads Blanco, Enculada and Cochrane, the cruiser Esmeralda, the monitor Hunsear, the gambouts Magalla and Abtao, one of from and the other of wood. speed is of ten knots, except the Esmeralda, which, in her present condition may make twelve an hour. About eight of the steamers of the South American mail service, the property of an English company, under a Government mail contract, are serving the rebels as transports. No matter how powerful such a fleet may be, it is by no means adequate to control the extensive coast of the Republic, from Pisagua to the Straits of Magellan. Their attempts at Caldera and Coquimi have met with partial success only at the start, but they have lost it all by repeated acts of violence, cruelty and lawlessness. Their attempts at Valparaiso and other places at the south have proved disastrous in every way."

"What are the Government forces and resources !" "Not only are the resources of the Government abundant in cash and men and the good will of the people, especially the laboring and industrial cla but the ammunitions, war materials of every kind, and the powerful and more modern bronelads which have been for the last two years in course of construction at the principal navy yards of Europe, as may be seen by the last reports of the Secretary of the Chillan Large portions of the contract for ritles of the latest styles have been successfully delivered already to the Government in Chilian ports. The landing of 7,000 rifes by the German steamer Blanca has been lately effected within range of the vessels kept by the rebels to intercept them, but so far without success. The arrival of the powerful and fast ironelads built at Brothers has been reported at Montevideo, and thence by a cable dispatch of the 21st inst. on their way to Valparaiso, through the Straits of Magellan. The new vessels—the Admiral Lynch and the Admiral Condell—are built as

508; Republican, 101,579. The following short table shows at a glance the ratio of Democratic votes to colored population at the elections of 1888 and 1890 respectively, counting major fractions:

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1 ironclads, Presidente Errazuriz and the Presidente Pinto, both furnished with the more and powerful armament and of a tested speed of twenty miles an hour in ordinary weather. Chilian Government has purchased, besides, two of the most formidable vessels ever built, which will join soon the above vessels with the necessary tenders sufficient to undertake the conture of the rebel menofficial. The Government fleet, now about ready for action, is superior in every respect to that of the releas."

"The rebels are stilving to capture the fortified part of Valparaison, are they now." "The robels are striving to capture the fortified port of Valparaiso, are they not?"

The piscossion of Valparaiso has been the golden dream of the robels. Their attempts to selze it falled when its fortifications were not by any means what they are now, after every stratege point has been carefully furnished with the best armainent known his modern warfare. Admiral Iscar Viele, who represented Chill recently at the International Marine Conference here, is the chief in command at Valparaiso, lesides the fortifications on shore, there is a fleet of torpedo boats to protect the port against any attempt on the part of the robels; viz., the Freila, Coloccie Incapel, Geneoids, Segeralta, Lanames, Gaule, Quidera, Ruccinilla and Sarzento Aldea-all of the Whitehead system, Enished by Flume.

RIG SHIPMENTS TO BRAZIL.

MANUFACTURES AND FARM PRODUCTS FROM MANY PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

of products is taken out to the south American cour The Finance sailed from New York for St. bottles and no end of draggists' plassware went from New-Jersey to Rio, and to the Brazilian capital from Illinois, 50 boxes of common scap. Massachusett sent gymnasium apparatus to St. Thomas, and Michiplies were on their way from Pennsylvania to Santo to Pernambuco. Indiana sent to Pernambuco barrel-upon barrels of bacon; 50 barrels of wheat starch were sent washers and wringers to the same port, and New-Hampshire, cases of flint paper. Twents boxes of cottonseed oil were on their way from South Carolina of cotton goods. Eight cases of buby carrages were shipped from Wisconsin to Rio, along-tide of five cases of meat-cutters from Illineis for Santos. There was more bacon from Kansas intended for Pernambuco. and more manufactured articles, and more fars products from Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio

Bales of hay went from New-York to Para, and cases of cigarettes from New-York to Santos. North Carolina sent cases of suspenders to Para, alongside of Connecti cut bird-cages intended for the same port. vania shipped 500 cases of petroleum to Bahla, and Oh a bundles of wheelbarrows to Blo. Connection sent lemon-squeezers to Santos, and New Jersey, Ian

This is Meant for You

100 Doses One Dollar 100 Doses One Dollar

There are comparatively so few, If your blood is heavy, sluggish, and people who have perfectly pure blood, the circulation poor, the effect is dethat probably nine out of every ten bility, weakness-that tired feeling is who read this are in absolute need sure to overcome you. of a good blood purifier. Therefore, Of all seasons, the spring is the one this article is of importance to YOU. in which to purify the blood, and by

Scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pim- taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the deples, and other sores are the more sired result is gained. The blood is

marked outward manifestations of im- enriched and made pure and healthy,

Now Purity Your Blood pure blood, and all these troubles are the whole body is given new strength. speedily and permanently cured by and those numerous ailments which

But there are other ailments just ideal spring medicine, now.

as surely caused by bad blood, and N. B .- Don't be induced to buy which Hood's Sarsaparilla, as the best a substitute. Insist upon having

blood purifier, does positively cure. Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the "King of you cannot account for are entirely cured. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla
by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only | Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only | by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Washington, March 27. The 4.1.2 per cent loan, of which a little more than \$50,000,000 is now outstanding, will mature on sepiember 1 next. Treasury officials say there will be no trouble whatever in meeting it, and that it has been regarded as a matter of so is taken as an indication that people are in no particular hurry to dispose of their holdings. A prominent they should be presented, but that the history of all

CUSTOMS HEARINGS TO BE HELD. my has appointed saturday, April 4, as the time for Washington, March 27 (special). The manifest of ment of refunds on hat materials under a recent decision the last cargo of the Brazilian Mail steamship Finance, which Postmaster General Wanamaker has just had an opportunity to look over, shows involves to the value of over \$500,000, from how many different quarking the decision, and the investigation is now in

> The Secretary has also decided to grant a hearing next Wednesday to several firms of importers at New A reason to several arms of importers at News in the present in the protest against the present methods of the appraising officers at New York in the approximent and reappraisement of gloves. The im-porters hold that this case of merchandise is now sub-jected to excessive valuation.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR ABOUT THE SAYWARD CASE. Washington, March 27.-It was reported here to-day hat the case of the Canadian scaler Sayward would not be called for hearing in the supreme Court, a originally intended; but Selicitor-General Taft said this evening that there was no loundation for the umor, for the matier would certainly be brought to the attention of the court on the second Monday i April if the necessary documents from the Alaskan court reached Washington early enough to give the Government time to prepare the case. If the papers should be much delayed, he would, he said, ask for a

SHAVER BOUGHT AT THE TREASURY. Washington, March 27.-Offerings of silver for sale the Treasury Department to day amounted to 82,000 ounces, of which 115,000 cunces were purchased as follows: 50,000 ounces at \$0.9810, 65,000 at 80,0825. Purchases of silver at local minis during the current month to date amount to 310,411 ounces.

The director of the mint to day announced that, as the Trensury Deportment had purchased the full amount of sliver authorized by law, no further purchases would be made until Wednesday, April 1.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, March 27.—The President to-day ap-pointed Joseph Pinkham, of Idaho, to be United States Marshal for the district of Idaho, and John C. Quinn, of California, to be Collector of Internal Revenuer for the first district of California.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Washington, March 27.-Fourth class postmaste were to-day appointed as follows: Maryland-P. D. Hunt, Boseman; F. Klamhenra, Powhatan, Penn-sylvania- J. R. Sargent, Beil's Run.

HOLDERS OF FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS. Wilmington, Del., March 27.—Charles H. Speer and sisters, Mrs. Thomas F. Moreland and Mrs. Amanda Hugue, of this city, have French spoliation claims mounting to \$40,000 each. The claims are based on work done seventy five years ago by William Condon a ship blacksmith of Philadelphia. Thomas F. Bayard also entitled to a small claim. Thomas Willing a member of the firm of Willing & Morris, of Philadelphia, the had a ciaim, was Mr. Layard's great-grandfather.

DECIDED TO BE A BUST OF WASHINGTON. Boston, March 27,-Governor Russell this afternoon ent to the House a message containing the report of the special committee appointed last fall to determit the identity of the bust in Doric Hall over which arose the controversy two years ago. This bust had been for the best part of this century in the State House without a name for part of the time. Although there was a tradition that this was intended to represent the features of Samuel Adams, the claim was made that it looked more like Washington, and the bust of the latter n Christ Church, in Salem-st., was said to be almost a fac simile of the one in question. The war of words and photographs lasted through two sessions of the Legislature, and resulted in the appointment of a commission to determine this question. The commission's report is to the effect that the weight of evidence is in favor of George Washington as the original. conclusion is supported by a comparison with other

HIGH PRICES FOR WHALEBONE. New-Bedford, Mass., March 27.-Sales have been made of 1.000 pounds of Arctic whalebone at \$5.60 per pound, and 1,000 pounds Northwest bone at 85 wound, the highest prices ever paid.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

DRAWING THE REINS ON MR. GOULD. CHAIRMAN MIDGLEY DEMANDS THE DISCHARGE

OF AN OFFENDING SUBORDINATE. Chicago, March 27 (special).-It is reported to-night that Commissioner Midgley has telegraphed Jay Gould demanding the immediate discharge of the official who authorized the now famous sugar tariff reducing the 4s-cent rate to 40 cents, New-York to Kansas City. If this is correct it will be a sharp test for the great Western Traffic Association. The answer will be anxiously looked for. Either the foundation principle of the association will be ignored and the agreement shattered or some high official of the Missouri Pacific must be discharged. The com-petitors of the Missouri Pacific insist on knowing immediately what Jay Gould proposes doing. It appears that the tariff was not only filed without informing the association, but that it abandoned all precedent issuing it as the initial line from New-York. All cresponding tariffs have been issued by the Eastern in and reading over the Western line as a content of this wording apparently gives any Eastern in willing to join in the cut authority to use the

Chicago, March 27 .- Some of the traffic officials of the Missouri River roads who attended a meeting at Omaha yesterday are more litter than ever in their denunciation of what they are pleased to term "Gould methods" of competition. The meeting in question was for the purpose of adjusting rates on coal from Iowa and Missouri mines to Cinalia and trans-Missouri points. It was called by the Missouri Pacific people, who asserted that these rates were being cut by some of their competitors, and yet it is claimed that the consideration of the matter developed the fact that the only road guilty of manipulating the rates was the Missouri Pacific. A resolution was then proposed, providing for the future maintenance of coal rates on the agreed tariff basis by all lines, but the Missouri Pacife boldly showed its hand by voting against it, and the meeting adjourned without action.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO REDUCING EXPENSES. Baltimore, March 27 (special).—The great shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Mount Clare present a dull and gloomy appearance. There is considerable alarm among the men employed in the variou departments. Many are worried about their prospects for a full summer's work, on account of the discharges made this week. One hundred and fifty men were laid off at Mount Clare, and 100 along the line of the road from Ealtimore to Piedmont. The men say that the company is sending its work out of Baltimore.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL'S NEW ELEVATORS. Baltimore, March 27 (Special).-Work on the two new elevators of the Northern Central Railway here is being pushed as rapidly as possible. They are to be completed in time for this year's crops. The company has an elevator known as No. 1 at Canton, which elevator has a capacity of 500,000 bushels. No. 3 is being built upon the site of the one destroyed by fire at Lower Canton, and will have a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels. Elevator No. 2 is being built at Calvert Station in the city, and will have a capacity Calvert Station in the city, and will have a capacity of 300,000 bushels. This elevator is for local business. The three elevators will give the Northern Central a capacity of 2,050,000 bushels. The company increased the capital stock of the road \$357.500 to defray the cost of these new terminal improve-

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL EXTENSIONS. Baltimore, March 27 (Special).-President Davis, of West Virginia Central, says that arrangements are about completed for the extensions of his road to Pittsburg, thus affording a direct line from Lynchburg, Va., to Pittsburg. The extensions will tap four great systems of railroads. The West Virginia Central will then have as feeders the Norfolk and Western at Lynchburg, and the Chesapeake and Ohio at Covington, in the South; the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania in the North. The extensions include three probable directions in West Virginia. One is southward, to con-Western; one westward, passing through Buckhannon and coming out on the Ohio River; and a third is to carry the line northward from Elkins to the Grafton and Green Brier road, which is to be converted into a standard gauge, and thence to Pittsburg by the Morgantown branch of the Bultimore and Ohio. Negotiations are now pending between the West Virginia Central and Baltimore and Ohlo to effect this arrangement. Negotiations are also pending to the same end

ment. Negotiations are also pending to the same end with the Fennsylvania to reach Pittsburg over that line from Bealington, to which point the West Virginia Central is now building a line from Elkins.

Although President Pavis will say little about the scheme to get control of the Western Maryland, it is known that such a move, in connection with the Pennsylvania, will antagonize the Baltimore and Ohjo, and probably cause a break in some of the proposed connections with that system.

The building to Henniker means a further extension to Bradford for the purpose of opening a new route section of the Concord and Claremont Railroad to lios section of the Concord and Claremont Railroad to hos-ton. Ex-Governor smythe, president of the Concord and Montreal, said this afternoon. The Boston and Meline, by attempting to secure an interest in the North Weare extension, which is in our territory, have be-gin the finit and we shall not recede. We own the North Weare fraightse and the Boston and Maine peo-ple have broken their pledged faith to us. We shall build the North Weare extension, and if they try to prevent our operating it we will run the trains free to the public."

MONON DIRECTORS MEET AND ADJOURN. There was a meeting of the directors of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, "Monon," yesterday, ut an adjournment was taken until to-day. Greenough, of Poor & Greenough, the head of the yndicate which was formed to provide for the floatng debt of the company if an examination of the property and its accounts proved satisfactory, re-

turned to New York vesterday, from the tour of ex-amination which he took with General samuel Thomas, who rets for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia interests, which are to be represented in the "Monon" Company, in case the deal is carried GIVING AN OFFENDING ROAD TIME.

Chicago, March 27.-t bairman Finley heard arguments to-day in the application of the Minneapolis and St. Louis road for authority to make a rate of \$13 from St. Paul to Kansas City on the ground that scalpers were selling tickets at that figure over the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City line. The representitive of the latter road agreed to use every effort to clear the market of the disturbing tickets and to give him an opportunity to do so Chairman Finley de-cided to postpone action in the matter until April 6.

THE WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC ROAD. Albany, March 27.—The Westchester Electric Rall-road Company to-day filed articles of association with he Secretary of State. The road will run from the Mount Vernon-ave, bridge across the Bronx River to point in Jefferson st., Mount Vernon, where the cilinge line crosses that street. The capital stock is \$50,000. The directors are John A. Bower, A. N. Curtis, H. C. Radford, Charles H. Warner, Elmer E. Gilbert and William F. Dean, of New-York, and W. H. Ciarke, of Brooklyn.

AFFAIRS OF THE PACIFIC SHORT LINE. Chicago, March 27 .- A dispatch from Sioux City, "The receivers of the Wyoming Pacific Improvement Company and the Nebraska and Western Railroad have issued their first official statement of the affairs of the Pacific Short Line Railway. It shows that the Sioux City people have not, as they announced, secured control of the road; that the property s still owned by the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York, and that holders of unsecured claims, of which about \$250,000 are outstanding, will probably lose them. Sloux City people who have subscribed about \$500,000, will have to buy the Manhattan Company out or lose their money."

SURVEYS FOR A WISCONSIN ROAD, Milwaukee, March 27 .- Surveys have been made to give he Chicago, Lake Geneva and Pacific road an entrance into Whitewater and the other towns through which the Wisconsin Central proposes to build this road, and it is stated that work will be begun soon. The Wisconsin Central will have to build the road this year or else forfeis the aid voted by the interested towns, for it was st-pulated that the bonds authorized to be issued should become invalid unless the line was ready for business by January, 1892

A NEW VESTIBULED TRAIN SERVICE. Illinois Central road for the formal inauguration of its new vestibuled limited trains between Chicago and New-The inaugural ceremonies will take place tomoreov and will consist of an exhibition of the n ment and on a control of the control Tourisis.

Whether on pirasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and howels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles by all leading drugsits. **PRURITUS 15 YEARS**

Under Doctor's Treatment Four Different Times. No Relief Whatever. Cured by Cuticura.

I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and found them to be just as you represented. They have given me a perfect cure. I have been troubled with pruritus for over fifteen years, and have been under the doctor's tratment four different times, with no reflet whatever, until I tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES. After using them just one week, I found that life was not such a burden after all, and an satisfied that I shall never be troubled again. Such faith I have in your remedies. You can send any one that is troubled with pruritus, and I will satisfy them what it has done for me. I will not restrict you from publishing this communication, but would rather not. The remedies are so good that is would be rather selfish in me not to speak of their good qualities.

6. S. WHALIAMS.

Face Full of Sores

My face was all full of sores, and itched so that T could scratch my face to nicess, and a kind of watery fluid ran out. I had tried all blood medicines except CUTICUEA REMEDIES, which were the only ones that did me any good. My face is now all clear, and I feel like a new-born child. F. KRIETE, 153 Powers-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cuticura Resolvent

Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and seeip and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases skin cracked bleeding, burning, and itching almost be-yond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA. 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 81. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Besten, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages,

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oil,

at 4:45 p. m. the next day. THE "BIG FOUR" PROBABLY SAFE.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 27.—It is hardly likely that the Federal Grand Jury now in session here will return an indictment in the case of the "Big Four" Railroad, which is charged with violating the Interstate Commeyee act. The body was to have investigated this matter to-day, but all of the witnesses subpoenaed were out of the city. The Grand Jury will adjourn to-morrow. THE MAXIMUM FREIGHT BILL.

Omaha, Neb., March 27.—The Democratic State Press Association has requested Governor Boyd to sign the Maximum Freight bill. THE BURLINGTON AND COMMISSIONS.

Chicago, March 27.-A local paper prints an article in which it is alleged that the controversy between the Burlington road and the Board of Rulings of the Eastern lines. on the commission question is simply a part of a deep-laid scheme conceived by General Passenger Agent Eustis, of the Burlington, in furtherance of the mevement to abolish commissions and to limit the issuing of free transportation to the agents of other roads. Mr. Eustis said this after-

The article in reference to our position upon the commission reform which the Eastern lines have undertaken has no foundation whatever in fact. We have no deeplaid schemes for the furtherance of the movement in question, and I have no idea that the action of the Eastern roads will lead to the abelishment of commissions. So far as passes are concerned, it has nothing to do with this question. Last are concerned, it has nothing to do with this question. Last year we issued annual passes to a large number of railroad men in the United States. This year we are passing the same men upon application, but are issuing trip passes instead of annuals. This is a great deal more work for us, and the reason the annual passes are not issued is because of the pass agreement, to abrogate which would bring upon us many other complications of a serious nature. Our controversy with the Eastern lines on the subject of the paying of commissions is one which, as yet, does not interest people generally. If the position the Eastern lines have taken is of commissions is one witch, as yet, does not staken is generally. If the position the Eastern lines have taken is an unfair one we shall probably demonstrate is before we get through, and when that is done they will undoubtedly recede, as they cannot afford any more than we can to fight for a position which is untenable.

WARRING NEW-ENGLAND ROADS.
Boston, March 27 (Specials—A dispatch to "The Journal" from Concord, N. H., says: "The Concord and Montreal corporation began work this morning on the rebuilding of the link from North Weare to Henniker. The first carbead of rails has reached the southern terminus and the laying of the rails will be begun immediately. In the expectation that the entire section will be laid within thirty days. It is no longer denied that a bitter fight has been inagurated between the Concord and Montreal and Roston and Maine roads. The building to Henniker means a further extension

The entire line is valued at \$3,000,000. LOCATING A GOULD ROAD. St. Louis, March 27.-A disputch from Muskogeo I. T., says: "Surveyors are at work ten miles cast of this pince locating a Gould road from Fort Gibson to Denison, Tex. The road will not approach the Missouri. Kansas and Texas nearer than ten miles at any point."

MISCHIEF MAKING EXCURSIONS.

Chicago, March 27.—The question of whether the so-called home-seekers' excursions to Western points shall be revived this year is just now ag'tating the managers and general passenger areats of the Western roads. There is a difference of opinion as to the advisability of continuing these excursions, as they have invariably had the effect majority of the roads are strongly opposed to them on the ground that they are detrimental to the regular business of the lines adopting them, but the proposition has been made to inaugurate a series of five home-seekers' excursions for the season of 1891, beginning about May 15, and the matter is to be considered at the April meetings of the Western Passenger and Trans-Missouri Associations.

WESTERN TRAFFIC BOARD IN SESSION. Chicago, March 27 .- The Board of Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association was in session again to-day, but no decision has been given out on any of the cases under consideration. President Egan, of the Chi-St Paul and Kansas City Road, has submitted to the board an argument in support of his demand for an increased percentage of the traffic in the Southwestern blin

SAYS HE HAS A MICROBE OF " LA GRIPPE." Chicago, March 27 .- Dr. William D. Gentry of this

city claims to be the possessor of a microbe of " in grippe," the first ever captured or ever heard of. The little wriggler is imprisoned on the glass slides of Dr. Gentry's big microscope, and was to-day care fully inspected by many scientine eyes. Ever since the grip made its appearance a year ago, the doctor said to day, he has been on the hunt for the microbs, if one existed. He found that thirty four years ago, and again sixteen years ago, grip was epidemic amond human beings, and seventeen years ago it attacked horses, cusing the still remembered "epizootlo" Owing to the recurrence of the disease, Dr. Gentry was inclined to believe that the earth, at such in tervals, passed through a stretch of space impregnated with what astronomers call "star dast." Four days ago it recurred to him that he might trap some of the dust, or microbes, or whatever it was. Carefally polishing a blank slide he took it out doors, and passed it through the air. Placing the slide under his microscope, which magnified 1.170 times, he counted seem heretofore undentified microbes in the held of the instrument. The creatures were fively, and seemed to flow or swim upward toward the place. Before the doctor could seeme the microbes they had disappeared. The next day with the key. Dr. Riggs, of the Roger Park Methodist Church, Dr. Gentry tried again, and found more. Again they escaped, but by using microglasses, he secured the next lot.

His next step was to procure some mucus from a patient infected with grip. A neighbor furnished it, and to the desight of Dr. Gentry the same sort of microbes were found in the patients that had been caught in the air—identical in every respect. The microbes, as described by Dr. Gentry, are generally of a round form, varying occasionally in outine, but elways distinctly marked by a series of seven lines surrounding them. Radiating from these lines are other ines which in the magnified image, resemble fine irregular hairs. ago it recurred to him that he might trap some of the

irregular hairs.

THE GRIP RAGING IN DUBUQUE.

Dubuque, Iowa, March 27.-There are over 1,000 cases of grip in Dubuque. In many business house half the employes are down with the disease and almost every household has one or more victims Physicians state that the grip this year often develops into pneumonia, although fatalities are not alarmingly frequent. The cold and disagreeable weather which is prevailing is favorable to the spread of the epidemiol Congressman Headerson is confined to his bed with an attack and senator Allison is also suffering from a slight touch.

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR FOR OSWEGO. Daily except Saturday on Fast St. Louis Expressional Grand Central Station at 9:15 p. m.